

Poetry.

For the Mercury.
VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

BY ELLEN.

Do you hear the people speaking,
Oh, ye rulers of the land?
Hear the deep swell of their voices
As ye in the council stand?
They are speaking from the Northland,
They are speaking from the West,
Freeman's lips are strong to utter
Thoughts that fill a freeman's breast.
Ye might scorn their single voices,
Ye might deem them poor and weak,
But as loud as ocean thunder
Are the words the people speak.
Thundering o'er lake and hill—
"Free as we are now," they say,
All the South shall be to-day.
Rulers! do ye hear our cry?
Rulers, leaders, do ye hear them?
Do ye hear them? ye who utter,
Seated in the council hall,
Guarded words of peace and prudence
Seeking to conciliate all.
Half-way measures, strict precautions,
Lead the sword upon the scale,
Should outweigh the olden system,
Should the tyrant's power assail.
Do ye hear the norland freeman,
With indignance in protest?
Even the infant cries against you,
Safe upon the mother's breast;
Fleeting for its fellow infants
Torn from that God-given home,
And the Christian's prayers are beating
Strong against God's temple dome,
Forcing entrance by their power,
Saying, "by Thy throne of love,
Rule the nation from above,
Free the bondman in this hour."
Rulers, leaders, they are praying.
Do ye hear them? ye who stand
In the battle's glorious field,
Marching on the stately column,
Law and order's living shield,
Read ye not the eyes of soldiers,
Went to flash in northern air?
Hear ye not the lips that whisper,
Half a curse and half a prayer?
When the halloing, panting band
Flings himself against your line,
Pointing as his plea for mercy
To the stars that o'er you shine,
Hear the nation's cry of "Shame!"
If ye now betray our trust,
Lay our glory in the dust,
Yielding to the traitor's claim,
Rulers, leaders, we disown you."
Rulers, leaders, do ye hear them?
Hear ye what the people say?
They are coming, they are ready,
Armed and burning for the fray.
They have spoken in their churches
Vows to God with lifted hand,
And invincible for justice
Chosen freedom for their land.
And if ye should shrink and tremble,
If ye falter in the right,
If ye falter with wrong doing,
If ye waver in the fight,
They will pass you, as the soldier
Flings a broken weapon by.
And led on by God and Freedom,
Bear their banner through the sky,
Saying to the yielding South,
"Where this flag is in the air,
God is only Master there;
By the blood that seals our oath,
God alone shall rule and lead us."

Useful Hints.

APPLE BREAD.—A very light pleasant bread
is made in France by a mixture of apples and flour,
in the proportion of one of the former to two of
the latter. The usual quantity of yeast is em-
ployed as in making common bread, and it is beat-
en with flour and warm pulp of the apples after
they have been well washed, and the dough is then
allowed to rise for eight or twelve hours, and then
baked in long loaves. Very little water is
required: none, generally, if the apples are very
fresh.

FISH CAKE.—Take the meat from the bones of
any kind of cold fish, which latter put with the
head and fins into a stew-pan with a pint of wa-
ter, a little salt, pepper, an onion, and a faggot of
sweet herbs to stew for gravity. Mince the meat,
and mix it well with crumbs of bread and cold
potatoes, equal parts, a little parsley and season-
ing. Make into a cake with the white of an egg,
or a little butter or milk; fry it over, and cover
with bread crumbs, then fry a light brown. Pour
the gravy over, and stew gently for fifteen min-
utes, stirring it carefully twice or thrice. Serve
hot, and garnish with slices of lemon or parsley.

OYSTER PIE.—The following directions may be
safely relied upon. Take a large dish, butter it,
and spread a rich paste over the sides and round
the edge, but not at the bottom. The oysters
should be fresh, and as large and fine as possible.
Drain off part of the liquor from the oysters.—
Put them into a pan, and season them with pep-
per, salt, and spice. Stir them well with the
seasoning. Have ready the yolks of eggs, chop-
ped fine, and the grated bread. Pour the oysters
(with as much of their liquor as you please) into
the dish that has the paste in it. Stew over
them the chopped egg and grated bread. Roll
out the lid of the pie, and put it on, crimping the
edges handsomely. Take a small sheet of paste,
cut it into a square, and roll it up. Cut with a
sharp knife into the form of a double tulip.—
Make a slit in the centre of the upper crust, and
stick the tulip in it. Cut out eight large leaves
of paste, and lay them on the lid. Bake the pie in
a quick oven.

POTATO PUFFS.—Take cold roast meat, either
beef or mutton, or veal and ham, clear it from
the gristle, cut it small, and season either with
salt or pepper and salt, and cut pickles—boiled
and mashed potatoes, and make them into a paste
with one or two eggs, roll it out, with a dust of
flour, cut it round with a saucer, put some of
your seasoned meat on one half, and hold it over
like a puff; pinch or nick it neatly round, and
try it a light brown. This is the most elegant
method of preparing meat that has been dressed
before.

Selected Tale.

PATIENT WAITERS NO LOSERS.

BY ANNIE J. WOOD.

It was one of those populous and charm-
ing villages so numerous in the environs
of Paris, a collection of laborers' cottages
built on the outskirts of a forest, amid
vineyards and orchards. The morning
sun was illuminating the little square
covered with bold sparrows who were dis-
puting for the seeds scattered in the dust;
the matrons, in their morning wrappers,
were going from house to house for con-
versation and the provisions of the morn-
ing. The doors of the little shops estab-
lished here and there were seen to open in
succession, and the merchants were super-
intending before the windows the goods
designed to attract customers.

One of them had already put everything
in order, and standing at his door, was
looking at his less diligent neighbors.
This was a young merchant with prompt
movement and lively mien, whose sign
bore this word in gilded capitals:

"GROCERIES."

The grocer (since we must call him by
his name) had only been established in the
village a short time. This was evident
by the newness of the merchandise ex-
posed, the splendor of the shutter, recent-
ly painted in arabesque, and the immacu-
late cleanliness of the counter. So he
seldom exchanged salutations with the pas-
sers-by, and no one stopped to inquire, as
was the custom, how he had passed the
night.

Artisides Giraud (this was the name of
our young merchant) had perhaps resolved
not to render an account to his neighbors
of his health and his sleep, but he resigned
himself with more difficulty to the solitude
of his shop. Leaning against the frame of
the door of entrance, he was casting an
impatient glance over the square, and saw
everybody pass his door without stopping.
As, tired of waiting, he was about to re-
enter, a hand hastily seized him by the
arm; he turned, and recognized a former
fellow-apprentice, whom he had lost sight
of for several years.

Alexander Crepin was one of those
costumes common to fellows of the second
class; a heavier but negligently indented,
a cravat with a flaunting knot, a scanty
coat adorned with gigantic buttons, full
pantaloons falling in spiral form over gal-
lers of striped drilling. Although there
had never been any particular intimacy
between himself and Giraud, the latter,
whom his isolation had prepared for un-
derstand, received him with open arms. He
compelled him to enter the back shop,
while the boy whom he had for his assist-
ant, assumed his place at the counter.

"Well," said Crepin to him, when they
were seated, "so you are established, my
old friend, and to the satisfaction of every-
body, it seems to me; for I have just
traversed your six streets, and your shop
is the finest in the place."

"Because it is the only one," replied Gi-
raud.

"Then you should find the mines of
Peru in it."

"I am afraid I shall find it the way to
the alms-house."

"How so?"

"For the reason that I sell nothing.—
Though my sign has been out more than a
month, my merchandise is still here."

"It costs nothing to keep your goods
where they are."

"On the contrary they consume much;
we have a hotel, restaurants, and coffee-
houses, not to speak of private dwellings;
but everybody has been accustomed to
buy groceries in Paris."

"You should offer them your services."

"Do you think I have not thought of it?
They have replied that they have laid in
provisions, that they would see by and by.
Here, you see, we take time to do things—
we wish to know people; I must wait
till the seed becomes an apple tree."

"And that does not suit you—you who
are accustomed to do everything by steam,"
said Crepin, laughing. "I remember that
when we were with Father Devilliers, you
wished to arrive before you had set out.—
Apropos, I hope Father Devilliers patron-
izes you."

"I depended upon him, at least, after
the offers of service he had made me," re-
plied Giraud, somewhat bitterly. "At the
time of establishing myself, I went to Ha-
vre, to consult M. Devilliers, who repeated
his promises. Thereupon I came here,
sured that his house would advance me
goods; but it is now a month since I wrote
him to ask for credit, and have received
no reply. It appears that on reflection my
old master had not thought best to assist
me."

"As usual," said Crepin, lighting a ci-
gar, "promises are like feasts at the thea-
tre; at the distance we think we see
stuffed chickens and lark pies, and when
approach, it is only painted pasteboard.—
But be frank, brother, it is not alone the
promises of Father Devilliers which de-
cided you to settle in this neighborhood. If
my memory serves me, you were acquain-
ted with a family here, which was adorned

with an agreeable young lady whom you
desired to unite with your establishment."

"Mademoiselle Garrot!"

"Yes, Rosalie Garrot, upon whom you
made a fortune, in the flowery days of our
youth. Well, does your plan still hold
out? Is the bridal trousseau preparing?
Are the cards of invitation being printed?"

"Ask the family, since you are acquaint-
ed with them," replied Giraud hastily; "as
for me, I cannot tell you."

"Why so, my son?"

"Because I have neither been refused
nor accepted, and they have asked time to
decide."

Crepin laughed.

"Decidedly, my poor comrade, you are
here on probation," exclaimed he; "happi-
ness, credit, fortune, all are postponed.—
How can you endure those adjournments—
you formerly wished the morrow to arrive
yesterday!"

"How?" repeated Giraud, do you not
see? I am desperate—I am gnawing my
heart and brain; I am like St. Lawrence
on his gridiron, without being able to in-
duce my tormentors to turn me. So my
patience is nearly exhausted, and some of
these days I will send the grocery after
the old Moors."

"Ah ha!" said Crepin, looking at him,
"you have got so far as that, then? Well,
if you do not intend to make paper bags
and weigh out brown sugar, I have an of-
fer to make you."

"What?" asked Giraud, his eyes spark-
ling.

"Simply to seek fortune on a car which
goes by steam, instead of a cart drawn by
snails. But it would take too long to ex-
plain the matter fully; let us commence
by breakfast; you shall know all between
the outlet and the coffee."

The young grocer sent to a neighboring
restaurant for the necessary provisions,
and seated himself at the table with Cre-
pin, who, having conscientiously satisfied
his appetite, communicated his project.

Disgusted with the trial of several em-
ployments in which he had eaten up the
best of his patrimony, the former grocer's
apprentice had just joined one of those
California companies formed for the search
of gold. A company of emigrants was to
start in a few days for San Francisco,
with an engineer, laborers, and all the ne-
cessary apparatus for digging in the gold-
en sands. According to the most moder-
ate calculations, each was to make a for-
tune in three years.

Crepin, who knew his California ro-
mance by heart, related to Giraud all he
had read or heard. Besides the harvest of
gold, which had to be gathered by the
spade, the new Eldorado offered labor-
ers a thousand modes of enriching them-
selves. Blacksmiths and carpenters earned
fifteen dollars a day; barbers did not
shave for less than a dollar; the most stu-
pid servant received a thousand crowns;
the merchants reckoned their daily re-
ceipts at hundreds of dollars; in a word,
it required as much effort in this fortunate
country not to be a millionaire as else-
where to become such.

The recitals of the California inflamed
the imagination of the young grocer, who
had always liked tasks quickly accomplish-
ed. He compared his business, so slow in
prospering, and with so small results in
case of success, with the triumphant suc-
cesses of which Crepin talked. The more
the latter multiplied particulars and anec-
dotes, the more his auditor hated his own
situation. At last, vexation at not being
able to share in these wonderful chances
made him interrupt the conversation.

"Let us talk of something else!" ex-
claimed he, striking the table with his fist;
"of what use is it to make my mouth wa-
ter, and to show me a feast at which I can
eat nothing?"

"Who hinders you?" replied Crepin.

"Do you ask me?" returned Giraud;
"have you not just told me that it would
require some thousand francs to emigrate
with you?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And do you not see that I have trans-
formed all I possessed into loaves of sugar
and cakes of chocolate?"

"Well, transform your chocolate and su-
gar into money."

"How so?"

"Sell out and give up your business.—
You will receive nearly the value of your
goods, and, once become master of your
capital, we will start together for the land
of gold. Come, summon your resolution—
fortune calls you to the other side of
the water. In three years we will be able
to have a cook and keep a carriage."

Notwithstanding his quick and im-
patient disposition Giraud hesitated; but
Crepin gave him so many and such good
reasons, opposed so eloquently the expec-
tation and the eternal effort of his present
profession to the rapid and splendid results
of an expatriation of a few years, that the
young merchant could no longer resist.—
Seized with that malady which had been
given the name of the gold fever, he de-
cided to abandon his humble business for
the chances of this country of the Arabian
Nights.

His resolution once formed, Giraud would
suffer neither compromise nor delay. Pro-

fitting by the absence of Crepin, who had
left him to pay two or three visits in the
village, he wrote to a commission merchant
to offer his goods for sale. A few days
would suffice to terminate the business,
and thenceforth he would be free. He
would not stop to ask himself whether he
might regret this sudden resolution—the
peaceful position he must renounce, and
the hope of a union long desired. Urged
by his fatal impatience, he sealed the let-
ter, gave it to the boy that it might be
mailed immediately, and resumed his ac-
customed place at the counter.

Frederic then attended all desperate resolu-
tions, he began to prepare old waste papers
and transform them into bags.

While his fingers mechanically fulfilled
his office, his eye rested for a moment on
the torn leaves, reading some words ab-
sently, and his mind continued to dwell on
his projects.

"It is better thus," thought he; instead
of remaining here, waiting for customers
as a fisherman who extended his lines all
day to catch a few gadgones, I will spread
my nets in the open sea and catch fishes
by the handful. We shall see what my
fellow citizens, who don't deign to honor
me with their custom, will say when I re-
turn a millionaire! and M. Devilliers, who
does not reply to letters I write him! I
will take him my visiting card in a carriage.
Perhaps the Garrot family and Made-
moiselle Rosalie will then have finished
their reflections. It will remain to be
known whether I have not finished mine!"

And as he talked to himself thus, with
more vexation than satisfaction, the eyes
of Giraud fell on the paper he was about
to make into a bag, and rested on it in
spite of himself. He read at first careles-
sly, afterwards with more interest, the fol-
lowing:

"MENO-TEN says—in human works
we should do what is reasonable, without
hurrying its accomplishment. Beware of
resembling a man in the State Soug.—
There was in the State of Soug, a labor-
er who was in despair because his wheat
did not grow, and pulled it half up to make
it grow quicker. At evening he returned
with weary air, and said to his family, 'I
am much fatigued to-day, for I have been
helping the wheat to grow.' His son ca-
gerily hastened to look at the wheat, but
the stalks were already withered. Those
who have not, like the laborer, seen the
folly of helping their wheat to grow, are
very rare in the world."

Giraud remained thoughtful. He read it
a second, then a third time, and at each
perusal the story of the disciple of Shoung
Pien (Confucius) made him more thought-
ful. Did not he also resemble the peasant
of Soug? Was not his impatience to
have his harvest grow and his desire of
hastening the future, urging him to a ha-
zardous proceeding? Was he not about to
enter the ranks of those who were help-
ing their wheat to grow, and exposing him-
self, like the peasant, to see the stalks pre-
maturely withered?

At this moment the boy, who had been
in search of his jacket and cap, crossed
the shop with the letter to the coffee-
house, and took the letter back.

"After all," said he, "there is nothing
very urgent."

And he resumed the manufacture of his
paper bags.

His resolution was somewhat shaken;
he pleaded the two causes before the tri-
bunal of his own reason, which had not
yet given judgment; meanwhile it inclined
to emigration to the gold regions.

In the meantime the postman came
with a letter which bore the stamp of
Havre. Giraud recognized the writing of
his old master, and hastily opened it. M.
Devilliers responded in a tone of cordial
patronage. He explained that his absence
had prevented him writing sooner, and
granted the terms solicited by him.

This unexpected good fortune increased
the uncertainties of the grocer. The con-
ditions made by the Havre merchant were
evidently an important advantage to him;
but there still remained the difficulty of
ensuring customers. He was reckoning
over in his memory his insignificant sales
during the month in which his shop had
been open, when his neighbor, the keeper
of the cafe, entered.

Surprised the preceding day by an un-
usual number of customers, he had ex-
hausted his provisions, and had come to obtain
some of the grocer. He complimented
Giraud on their quality, seemed satisfied
with their price, conversed a long time
with the young merchant, and ended by
declaring that he would henceforth address
himself to him for all he needed.

"Others will do so, also," added he;
"but one does not easily lay aside old
habits; give them time to perceive that it
will be convenient and profitable to ad-
dress themselves to you. Experience
comes slowly, but it comes sooner or later.
You are beginning to be known in the
neighborhood; we see that you are an
honest and industrious youth, and a good
neighbor. Do not be uneasy as to the
future; Paris was not built in a day."

The keeper of the cafe went out leaving

him more perplexed than ever. Decided-
ly, circumstances seemed to be such as to
give him courage to combat his first resolu-
tion. Anxious and uncertain he contin-
ued to make his bags, and then cast-
ing a glance on the fragment of Chinese
philosophy. In this struggle between fear
and hope, Crepin found him.

The future Californian was returning
from visiting the Garrot family, whom he
seemed to hold in much esteem, and he
learned in conversation that a wealthy
match had just been refused to Rosalie.

"I believe the good people are really
thinking of you," added he; "for at the first
word of your project at departure, they ex-
claimed, and the young girl changed coun-
tenance. They had postponed their de-
cision only to make themselves of conse-
quence and to dictate conditions—but let
them seek a son-in-law elsewhere. Come,
one more glass, and I will go."

Giraud filled the glass without replying.
This last discovery had more importance
for him than all the rest. The union which
Crepin had just allowed him to hope for
had been the ambition of his life; it was
more than fortune, it was mutual affection,
family joy, all the treasures of the domes-
tic fireside. No he left his adventurous
companion to boast anew of his hopes of
wealth, and to appoint a meeting in order
to make their last arrangements for de-
parture. Without saying anything of the
change which had taken place in himself,
he saw him depart, and awaited with im-
patience the close of the day to present
himself at the house of the Garrots.

But he did not have to wait so long.—
The father of Rosalie, uneasy at the intel-
ligence announced by Crepin, soon came
himself to the shop of the young merchant.
They had a frank explanation, at the end
of which the proposal of Giraud was ac-
cepted, and the marriage agreed upon for
the following winter. Since then, thanks
to patient waiting, all the young merchant
had desired of, has by degrees been ac-
complished. Experience has rendered him
very prudent, and whenever he encounters
a person too impatient to enjoy or to suc-
ceed, he never fails to relate to him the
history of Meng-Tren, dwelling on this
conclusion, *that we must give wheat time
to grow.*

To which he adds, in memory of the
most important fact of his life, that the
prudent man should always put between
the plan and its execution the time neces-
sary to make a dozen paper bags.

Laws of Rhode Island.

Passed at the August Session of the General As-
sembly.

(CHAPTER 387.)
AN ACT to amend the General Assembly, of the Revised
Statutes of the State, Chapter 387, of the
title of the same.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that
the title of the said Chapter 387, of the Revised
Statutes, shall be and the same shall read, "AN
ACT to amend the General Assembly, of the Revised
Statutes of the State, Chapter 387, of the title
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Port Royal N. W. 40 miles.

Miss CATHARINE HAYES, the distinguished singer, is dead.

which contain from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants; twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000; and twelve which contain above 500,000.

The national army is strong efficient it is well officered, and directed by a General who equal to the emergency.

THOMAS L. CRUTCHFIELD, (one of the sons of the veteran John J. Crutchfield,) stands for the Government, and insists that its authority should be maintained at every hazard.

A million dollars have been placed in the hands of the Barings in London, subject to the drafts of our Ministers abroad, for the purchase of arms.

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S of the best qualities at
Feb 2 HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard
231 Thames Street

LATHS—Fine and Spruce, the best East
just landed and for sale by the cargo or by
at July 6 HAMMETT'S
231 Thames Street

FOR THE HAIR.—Barney's Cocoa, Cassia
Hovey's Cocoa, Glycerine, at
Dec 8 R. J. TAYLOR

Ayer's Cathartic Pills